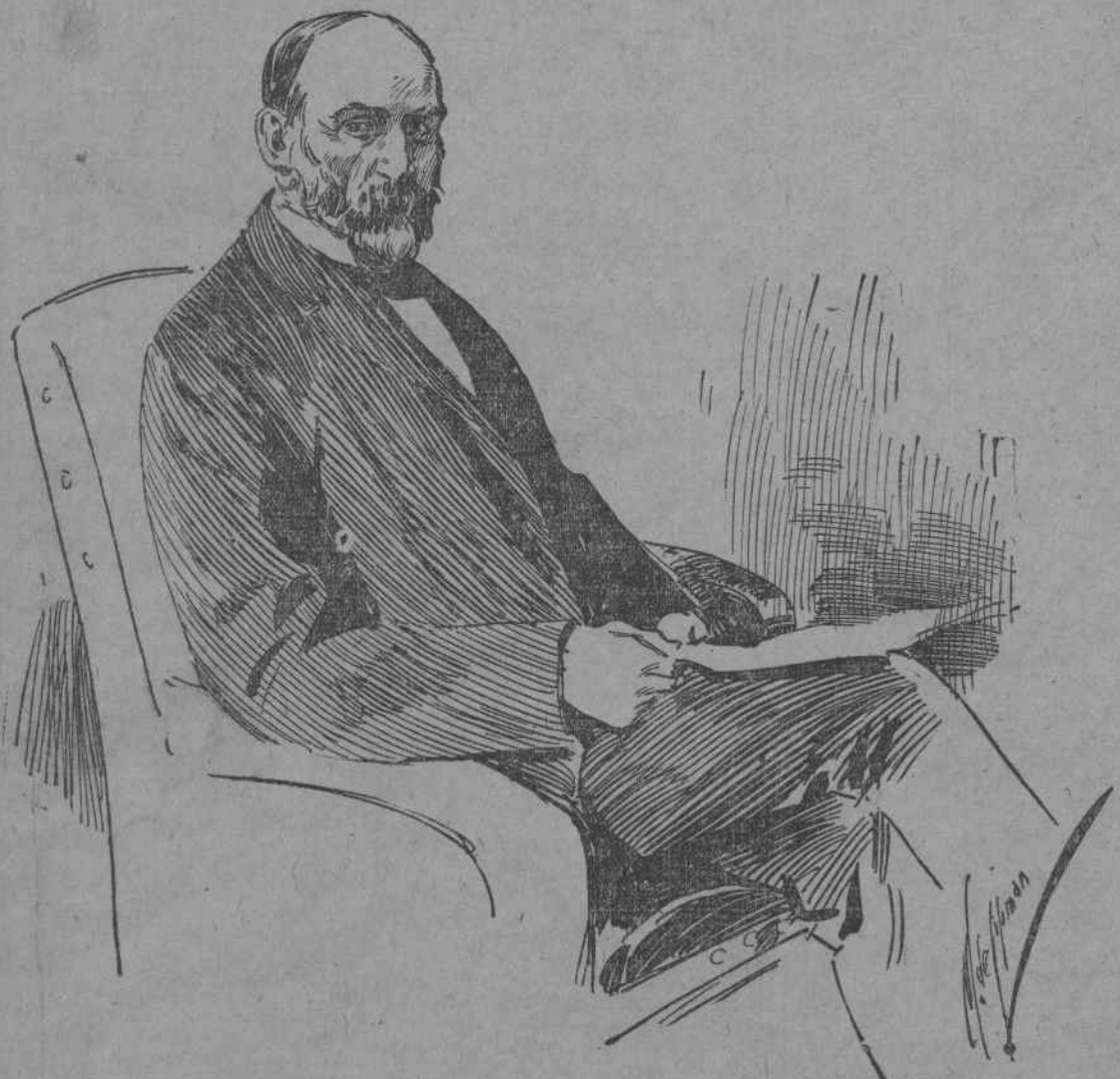


CHAIRMAN DINGLEY WRITES ABOUT HIS TARIFF BILL FOR THE JOURNAL.



Chairman Nelson Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee.

He Declares That the Main Object of the Measure Is to Secure Enough Revenue to Pay Expenses.

Protection of American Industries, He Adds, Is Carefully Looked After in the Rates Fixed.

By Nelson Dingley, Jr., Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Tariff bill, which has passed the House, has two objects in view: First, to provide sufficient revenue to carry on the Government, by means of a revision of the tariff; and, second, in the adjustment of duties to that end, to protect and encourage those industries of the United States which have been seriously stricken in the past three years.

The necessity for an increase of revenue is confessed by all. In the four years ending with the present fiscal year, the deficiency of revenue has been more than \$200,000,000, or, on the average, \$50,000,000 per annum; and Secretary Carlisle, in his last annual report, estimates that under existing conditions, this deficiency will go on and will reach \$45,000,000 in the fiscal year beginning with July 1, next.

This deficiency of revenue has been caused entirely by a falling off in receipts from duties on imports. The receipts from duties on imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, were \$203,000,000, and Secretary Carlisle estimated that the maximum receipts for the present year will not exceed \$140,000,000. This shows a falling off of over \$60,000,000 per annum in duties on imports. The problem evidently is to so revise the tariff as to restore the revenue which was lost by the revision of 1894.

Luxuries Lost to the Free List.

In this revision it has been the aim to practically meet the conditions which have been thrust upon us, and not to indulge in mere theories. In the first place, a large number of articles not produced in this country have been taken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list, solely for the purpose of raising revenue. These articles are mostly luxuries, or, at least, articles of voluntary consumption. It is noticeable, however, that the increase of duties on such articles as crude opium, solely for the purpose of raising revenue, was as fiercely antagonized by the Democratic minority as any other portion of the bill. Their idea seemed to be to obstruct the raising of any revenue for the purpose of carrying on the Government, and to make it necessary to continue to borrow in time of peace.

DEFIES HIS PAPA AND GOVERNOR.

Young T. P. Atkinson, of Atlanta, Elopes with Miss Ada Byrd.

BRIDE IS 12 YEARS OLD.

The Groom's Father, Governor of Georgia, Offers \$100 Reward for Their Capture.

RUNAWAYS MARRIED AT ROME.

Atlanta, Ga., April 2.—It was proved to-day that two young people who make up their minds to be married will be married despite the authority of their parents or any one else. The two who proved this old truth are very young, indeed. The bride, Miss Ada Byrd, is twelve years of age. The groom, J. P. Atkinson, is but seventeen years old. When he defied his father's authority he defied the authority of the Governor of Georgia. For young Atkinson is the Governor's son and private secretary.

Governor Atkinson, determined to prevent the marriage, sent officers scurrying over the country between Atlanta and Cartersville, and offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of the elopers. But the very young couple easily eluded the officers, and are now one—one with the combined ages of twenty-nine years.

Miss Ada is a very pretty girl, with a very charming figure. Her father, C. P. Byrd, is a well-known printer, and her grandmother, Mrs. Lyon, has written some books. Her father and the Governor, and most of the friends of the bride and groom knew they were in love and determined to marry. Their plans were all made to elope a fortnight ago, but some indiscreet confidant betrayed them.

The Governor's Refusal.

"You shall not marry that young lady," said the Governor to his son and secretary. "There's no possible objection to her personally, but there have been some divorces in her family and you shan't marry her."

"She will never be divorced from me," answered the young man.

That ambitious answer did not satisfy the Governor, who kept close watch on his son. Miss Byrd's parents took more active steps to prevent an elopement. They sent Miss Ada to her grandmother's house at Cartersville. The days passed and Governor Atkinson noticed that his private secretary was getting his wits together and making no more mistakes in the letters dictated to him. The Governor congratulated himself that his son had forgotten his lady love.

But two days ago young Atkinson left this city and, it turns out, went to Cartersville. Some of Miss Ada's friends helped her to slip away from her grandmother's house, and she joined her expectant lover this morning. A telegram informed the Governor that Love laughed at his paternal and gubernatorial authority.

"One hundred dollars reward to the man who catches these children before they can make fools of themselves," he exclaimed. He was very angry.

Officers After Them.

Away hurried a dozen officers, anxious at once to serve the Governor and to win the reward. They scoured the country between Atlanta and Cartersville. But about noon Governor Atkinson got a telegram: "We are married. Forgive us."

"I'll never forgive them," cried the Governor. "If it's the law in the State of Georgia, I'll see that they are hanged."

THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES HOMELESS

Floods Do Immense Damage Between Minneapolis and St. Paul.

FEARS AT ST. LOUIS.

Finding Bodies of People Who Starved to Death in the Inundated District.

NEW ORLEANS LEVEE SAFE.

St. Paul, Minn., April 2.—The Mississippi has reached sixteen feet—two feet above the water line.

Between Minneapolis and St. Paul one thousand families have been made homeless by the flood. The families that lived to the left of the interurban bridge at Minneapolis have been driven out, and a vast body of water rushes over the spot where their homes used to be. It has swept away many houses. In West St. Paul the water is encroaching on the Robert street bridge. The water is coming up and is gradually submerging all the lowlands. Already two hundred houses there are under water and more disappear with each succeeding hour.

Looking from the pier of the old Broadway bridge toward the south the west side looks like an immense lake, with a house-top sticking above the surface here and there to relieve the monotony. Many of the residences further down are covered, and the lake is floating full of all sorts of household goods, fences, barn roofs, trees and lumber of all description.

By a sudden rise of the river about St. Paul last evening 150 sheep were drowned. Millions of feet of lumber got away from the boom companies to the north and floated over St. Anthony Falls. The Mississippi and Rmn River Boom Company estimates its loss at \$60,000.

Dead Bodies Found.

St. Louis, April 2.—A special from Cairo, Ill., states that a report reached there last night that five persons were found dead yesterday at a point about thirty miles below New Madrid, Mo. The information was brought to Cairo by a commercial traveller, who states that a relief boat yesterday found the bodies of a young girl, an aged woman and a child in a flooded house on the Missouri side of the river, at a point about thirty miles south of New Madrid.

The people had either starved to death or died of fright. The water was at the eaves of the house, and the victims were in the attic. A negro and a white man are also reported as having been found starved to death on the platform of a temporary refuge in the same locality.

Thousands of Negroes Homeless.

Jackson, Miss., April 2.—The only change in the situation in the Delta is for the worse. The water is still pouring through the breaks and inundating upon places heretofore thought above the danger line. Plantations never before under water are now submerged. The streets of Greenville are now navigable only by boat, the flood from above having met and joined forces with that from below.

Nearly one thousand families in Greenville are surrounded by water, still some portions of the little city are dry. The levees there still hold, however.

Citizens of Huntington telegraphed the Governor this morning to send fifty tents at once. Thousands of Delta negroes are now homeless, and will remain so until the floods subside, but planters are feeding and caring for their hands as far as possible.

Fox River Overflows.

Warsaw, Ill., April 2.—Heavy rains have swollen the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers, threatening further destruction of

BILL MUST FAIL, SAYS BAILEY.

Unless, the Democratic Leader Adds, We Can Encourage Our Industries by Discouraging Commerce with Other Nations.



Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, Democratic Leader in the House.

their goods in foreign markets. But as long as international commerce remains a system of barters and exchange whatever interferes with the right to buy must necessarily interfere with the right to sell. The Dingley bill must fail in its purpose unless it be true that you can encourage the industries of this country by discouraging its commerce with other countries.

I entertain no doubt that the immediate effect of this law will be to stimulate enterprise in the manufacturing centres, and I know that this revival will produce a temporary prosperity in those particular location. That prosperity, however, cannot last, because the purchasing power of those who buy manufactured goods will not be increased to meet the increased price of those goods. If the bill increases the price of manufactured goods, and the prices of farm products remain unchanged, the result must be that the farmers will have the same amount of money with which to buy higher priced manufactured goods, and must, therefore, buy fewer of them; or if the bill maintains the price of manufactured goods, while the prices of farm products continue to fall, the farmers will have less money with which to buy manufactured goods of unchanged price, and must, therefore, buy fewer of them.

In either event it will transpire that while the manufacturers, under the stimulus of higher, or stable, prices, are extending their production of manufactured goods, the purchasing power of the farmers, who are their best customers, will be constantly diminishing, and before the lapse of a great time the manufacturers of this country will find their warehouses full of unsold goods. When this happens, as happen it will, some factories will close, others will run on half time, and others still will reduce the wages of their employees.

Of course, the manufacturers themselves may find it more profitable to make and sell fewer goods at larger profits, and they may be better off to have their mills closed a part of each year, with enormous profits when they do run, than they would be to run their mills the entire year upon smaller profits. But the laborers, whose welfare depends upon their ability to obtain steady employment, will find their condition made worse instead of better, and the strikes and lockouts which ensue from the closing down of mills and factories whenever they fail to find a market for their products will bring a repetition of the labor disturbances of 1893.

The Republican party will pay the same penalty in 1900 for producing these disturbances as it paid in 1892.

By Joseph W. Bailey, Democratic Leader in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Except as to that extraordinary provision which attempts to put it into effect more than sixty days before its framers can reasonably hope for it to become a law, the Dingley bill is not essentially different from the McKinley bill. It is true that Mr. Dingley and his associates have rejected the sugar bounty provisions of the McKinley law and have placed a duty upon sugar which will yield something like fifty millions of dollars, but it is also true that in doing this they have abandoned the "free breakfast table" idea, which was supposed to be such a popular feature of the McKinley bill.

In other respects the two bills are much the same. Some of the rates in the Dingley bill are lower than those of the McKinley bill, and in that respect it is better; some of its rates are higher, and in that respect it is worse. But upon the whole the Dingley bill is neither much better nor much worse than the McKinley bill, and the results which will follow its passage are apt to be much the same, both to the country and to the Republican party, as those which followed the passage of the McKinley bill.

The authors of this bill expect that it will encourage the industries of this country by relieving them from foreign competition. That might be a sensible expectation if a law could restrict the right of foreigners to sell their goods in our market without the same time restricting the right of our people to sell their goods in foreign markets.

In order to raise the necessary revenue, as well as to encourage the wool growers of the country, it became necessary to take wool from the free list, where it was placed by the act of 1894, and accordingly the same duties have been placed on both clothing and carpets as were imposed by the act of 1890. This necessitated the placing upon cloth of a compensatory duty equivalent to the duty placed on wool in order to equalize the conditions under which the wool growers of this country in competition with foreign manufacturers having free wool. In other respects the bill gives the manufacturer almost exactly the same protection duties as the act of 1890 and the act of 1894, but makes them more effective by giving them in part a specific form.

How Millions in Revenue Were Lost.

It is expected that by this transfer of wool to the dutiable list there will eventually be obtained an additional revenue of \$11,000,000 from wool and \$14,000,000 from imported cloth, or \$25,000,000 from both these two sources, although this may be diminished the first by anticipatory importations. The revenue obtained from woollens in 1893, under the act of 1890, was \$44,000,000, but under act of 1894 the revenue obtained from these two sources in 1890 only \$24,000,000. Thus it will be seen that the Treasury lost \$20,000,000 of revenue from these two sources by the act of 1894, notwithstanding the importation of wool was three times as large in 1896 as in 1893 and the importation of cloth more than twice as large.

This schedule illustrates the practicability of combining protective and revenue provisions in the same bill, for the "revenue only" wool schedule of 1894 produced \$20,000,000 less revenue than the protective wool and woollen schedule of 1890, and at the same time serious injured our wool growers and wool manufacturers.

In the next place, the bill increases the duty on raw sugar about three-quarters of a cent per pound, both for the purpose of revenue and of protection. This increase of duty will yield about \$25,000,000 of additional revenue, and at the same time will encourage the production of sugar in the United States. It is believed that the time has come when a new farm crop can be given to the farmers of this country, and in due time, the production of whatever sugar we may need for consumption, be secured at home. We paid last year about \$84,000,000 to foreign countries for sugar, a sum which will soon be increased to \$100,000,000. Now that we have an opportunity, growing out of our immediate need for revenue, to encourage the domestic production of beet sugar, there ought to be no hesitation in enacting the legislation proposed.

Hope for a Flax Crop Here.

The duty on sugar is made specific, both for the purpose of curing a certain revenue and in accordance with the recommendation of the administration of the law, as well as for the purpose of securing certain protection. The sugar trade generally—outside of the refined who desire ad valorem duties—has concurred in the advisability of specific duties on sugar. The differential between raw sugar and refined sugar above number 16, Dutch standard in color, has been reduced to one-eighth of a cent per pound, which is about one-half what is afforded now by the specific differential and the forty per cent round duty of the present law.

The duty on manufactures of flax has been slightly increased for the purpose of establishing the manufacture of linen goods, outside bleached shirtings, in this country, and also for the purpose of giving the farmers a demand for a new crop like flax. It is the judgment of gentlemen well informed with respect to this industry that the time has come when the linen manufacture can be successfully developed in the United States.

There has been no material change from the present law in the cotton or in the iron and steel schedules. All the iron grades of cottons are left precisely as the present law leaves them, a slight increase has been made simply in fine yarns and fine natures of cotton, which are now imported to a very large extent. Duties placed on iron ore, pig iron, steel rails, structural iron

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